Preparatory Committee for the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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LETTERS DATED 7 MAY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE PERMANENT MISSION OF QATAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, IN GENEVA, ADDRESSEDTO THE SECRETARIAT OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

The Permanent Mission of Iran (Islamic Republic of) to the United Nations Office and other International Organizations and the Permanent Mission of Qatar to United Nations Office and other International Organizations, in Geneva, in accordance with the decision of the OIC group, have the honour to request the Secretariat of the Preparatory Committee for the NPT 2000 Review Conference to distribute the attached communiqué and resolutions of the 8th Summit of the Organization of Islamic Conference and the 25th session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers as official documents of the Preparatory Committee of NPT 2000 Review Conference.

GE.98-61300

Annex I

From
The 8th OIC Summit Final Communique

Disarmament:

69. The Conference called for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons. It reaffirmed that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development.

70. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the States of the regions concerned, which have not yet done, to positively respond to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia and South-East Asia.

71. The Conference urged all States, especially nuclear weapon States, to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), to accede to the treaty of Non- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System, to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

72. The Conference called upon all States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, particularly the nuclear weapon States, to work urgently towards a binding agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances of Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. It urged the Conference on Disarmament for the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production and elimination of stockpiles of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosives.

73. The Conference recognized the need for enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels. It called upon the international community and the states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

Annex 2

From
The 25th ICFM Final Communique

Disarmament:

76. The Conference called for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction, notably nuclear weapons with a view to creating a world free of such weapons and for the intensification of efforts aimed at finding a solution to disarmament issues, particularly the elimination of nuclear weapons. It reaffirmed that all States have an inalienable right to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for their economic and social development.

77. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the States concerned, to positively respond to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in the Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia and South-East Asia.

78. The Conference urged all States, especially nuclear weapon States, to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), to implement the resolutions of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System and implement the Resolution on the Middle East adopted by the Madrid Conference and the NPT Review Conference held in New York in April-May 1995.

79. The Conference calls on the Security Council to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, this being a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region. The Conference called on Member States to re-include the item on Israel's nuclear capacity and its dangers in the agenda of the next Government Conference of the IAEA.

80. The Conference called upon the States, including those Members of the Conference on Disarmament, to work urgently towards a binding agreement on an international convention to assure non-nuclear weapon States against the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to explore all additional means to provide effective assurances of Non-Nuclear Weapon States in the global or regional context. It urged the Conference on disarmament for the immediate

commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production and elimination of stockpiles of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosives.

81. The Conference recognized the importance of enhancing regional security and stability through the settlement of outstanding disputes and the establishment of equitable and verifiable balance of armaments at lower levels. It called upon the international community and the states concerned to adopt measures which would ease global and regional tensions and result in a just and lasting resolution of outstanding conflicts and disputes thus facilitating meaningful disarmament and arms control measures.

Annex 3

Resolution No. 39/25-P on Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in the year 2000

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Recalling the UNGA resolution 51/41 which decided the holding of NPT Review Conference;

Recalling the General Assembly Resolution 50/7- Q of 12 December 1995, in which it took note of the various decisions of 1995 Review and Extension Conference;

Believing that convening of Review Conference in 2000 has great effects on Evaluation of Compliance of Nuclear and Non-Nuclear States parties to NPT;

Taking note of necessity of active participation of Islamic countries parties to NPT in 2000 Review Conference of NPT and its preparatory committees;

Stressing the necessity of active participation of Islamic countries in multilateral disarmament negotiations;

Reaffirming that nuclear weapons programme of Israel still poses grave danger to the security of the Islamic countries, especially in the Middle East;

Noting the ICJ advisory opinion in which it recalls the obligation of the nuclear weapon states to initiate and conclude negotiations on complete nuclear disarmament;

Also noting the declaration of principles and objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted by the 1995 Review Conference on strengthening nuclear disarmament,

1. Requests all Islamic countries parties to the Treaty to actively participate in 2000 Review Conference of NPT and its preparatory committees.

2. Requests all States parties to pursue vigorously the objective of nuclear disarmament in the international fora, particularly in 2000 NPT Review Conference as stipulated in Article 6 of the NPT.

3. Invites all States parties to the NPT in particular the nuclear countries members in the Security Council to exert pressure on Israel to accede to the Treaty to refrain from owning nuclear weapons and their components and to place all its nuclear programmes and systems under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards taking into consideration what is provided in operative paragraph 14 of Security Council Resolution No. 687 issued on 14 April 1991 and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, as well as the resolution adopted by the Review and Extension Conference regarding the Middle East for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which was held in New York in April and May 1995 regarding a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East region.

4. Requests the Islamic countries parties to NPT to conduct further consultations at the expert level before 2000 Review Conference and its preparatory committees in order to coordinate positions in the Conference.

5. Requests the Secretary General to follow up the Implementation of this resolution and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Annex 4

Resolution No. 23/25-P on the Establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia and South East Asia

The Twenty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session for a better future for the Peoples of the Islamic Ummah), held in Doha, State of Qatar, from 17 to 19 Dhul Quida, 1418H (15-17 March, 1998),

Recalling that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones in various regions of the world is one of the measures which can most effectively guarantee the non- proliferation of nuclear weapons, as well as contribute to the achievement of general and complete disarmament;

Convinced that the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon Free-Zones in various regions will serve to protect the States of such regions against the threat or use of Nuclear Weapons;

Recalling that the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly recommended the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Noting that the establishment of Nuclear Weapon Free Zones particularly in the Middle East, would effectively enhance regional and international peace and security;

Taking into consideration the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Conference of the States parties to the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty on the review and extension of the treaty;

Also recalling all the resolutions adopted by various Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers, including Resolution 22/24-P issued by the Twenty-fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, and resolution No. 22/8-P(IS) issued by the Eighth Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia;

Bearing in mind all the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Organization of African Unity in this respect, and recalling in particular the Declaration on Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its First Ordinary Session held in Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964 on the necessity for establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa;

Drawing attention to the fact that all states of the Middle East have become parties to the Non-proliferation treaty except Israel that is not a party to the Treaty, has not placed its nuclear programmes under safeguard agreements, and has not declared its intention to do so;

Recalling as well, all relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on this subject particularly Resolutions 51/41, 51/42 and 51/53 on the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones in the Middle East, South Asia and Africa respectively;

Noting the successful conclusion of the signing ceremony of the African Nuclear Weapon Free Zones (Treaty of Pelindaba) that was held at Cairo on 11 April 1996;

Noting the statements made at the highest level by the Governments of South Asian States pledging themselves not to acquire or manufacture nuclear weapons and to devote their nuclear programmes exclusively to the economic and social development of their peoples;

Welcoming the proposal for the conclusion of a bilateral or regional nuclear test ban agreement in South Asia as well as the proposal to convene under UN auspices a Conference on nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia and welcoming also the proposal to hold five nation consultations with a view to ensuring nuclear non-proliferation in the region of South Asia;

Taking Note of the Report of the Secretary General in this respect (Document No ICFM/25-98/PIL/D.15),

1. Welcomes the treaty on the establishment of a nuclear- weapon-free zone in Africa which was signed in Cairo on 11 April, 1996.

2. Also welcomes the signing of a convention in Bangkok in December 1995 by the Heads of State and Government of the ten South-East Asian countries for the establishment of a South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone.

3. Calls upon all States, particularly the States of the regions concerned, which have not yet done so, to positively respond to proposals for the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East and South Asia.

4. Reaffirms the determination of Member States to take measures to prevent nuclear proliferation on a non-discriminatory and universal basis.

5. Urges all States, especially nuclear weapon States to exert pressure on Israel to become party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and calls on the international community and the Security Council to compel Israel to comply with the relevant U.N. Resolutions, particularly Security Council Resolution 487(1981), to immediately implement the resolutions of the International atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) calling for the subjection of all Israeli atomic facilities to the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards System and to implement the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the Extension and Review of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Meeting held in New York in April and May 1995.

6. Requests the Security Council to obtain Israel's renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile renunciation of nuclear armament, and to submit a full report on its stockpile of nuclear weapons and ammunition to the Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency as those steps are essential for the establishment of a zone free from weapons of mass destruction, and primarily nuclear weapons in the Middle East region, a fundamental factor for the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region and calls upon Member States to strive to include again the item "Israeli nuclear capabilities and its dangers" on the agenda of the forthcoming General Conference of the IAEA.

7. Considers that the establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia constitute one of the main factors for the consideration of the nuclear weapons non-proliferation system.

8. Welcomes the various proposals made by Pakistan to keep the South Asian region free of nuclear weapons including the proposed five-nation consultations to ensure nuclear non-proliferation in the region.

9. Requests all Member States to keep up and further coordinate their cooperation at the United Nations and other relevant international fora to promote the establishment of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones in the Middle East and South Asia.

10. Requests the Secretary General to follow the developments in this regard and submit a report thereon to the Twenty-sixth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.